



# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1857.

**TRANSIENT** Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the *Daily* or *Weekly Journal*, will therefore be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

## Death of Judge Potter.

We copy from the *Fayetteville Observer*, the announcement of the death of that venerable citizen of our State, who has been for many years the oldest office-holder in the United States, having received his appointment from Thomas Jefferson at the beginning of the present century. We leave those who knew him best to speak his eulogy. All admit that he was a good and pure man, and what is of most importance now, a sincere Christian.

By this dispensation, a vacancy is left in the office which he so long held, and the appointment of a successor will devolve upon the administration of Mr. Buchanan. Who the applicants for that position may be, or whose claims may be pressed upon the attention of the Executive, we have no means of ascertaining, neither have we any desire to express an opinion or urge a preference as between men, at the present time; we refer to the matter now for a different purpose—with the view of urging considerations of a different character. It may be that in doing so, we may appear to be actuated by selfish motives, so far at least as our town is concerned, but we trust that the gravity of the interests involved will form our excuse and the considerations themselves will be of sufficient weight to justify their being brought forward.

The State of North Carolina forms one United States Judicial District, which is subdivided into the three local districts of Albemarle, Pamlico and Cape Fear. The courts for these subordinate districts being held at Edenton, Newbern and Wilmington, respectively. Those familiar with the business of the Court, inform us that nine-tenths of that business is in the district of Cape Fear—at the port of Wilmington. Certainly, the very great majority of the business of the United States District Court of North Carolina comes from this place—crops from any other point are simply exceptional.

The jurisdiction of the Court is maritime—it is in cases concerning vessels and seamen. It necessarily arises out of the necessities of trade, and to meet these necessities, its action ought to be prompt and always available. It cannot be so unless the Judge resides at the principal seaport town within his district. Instances occur every day, in which, by the delay necessary to go to a distant point to obtain the intervention of a Judge, the ends of justice are defeated. This ought not to be. A defaulting vessel may easily escape before an order from a distant Judge can be procured for her detention. A vessel may be injuriously tied up before an order for her release can be obtained.

If we are rightly informed, the greater portion of the duties of a United States District Judge devolves upon him in vacation, and these duties are of a character that to be done well, or, perhaps, done at all, in many cases must be done promptly—to be done promptly, they must be done by a Judge residing at that point at which the main part of the business arises; and in North Carolina, that point is Wilmington.

Respect for the great age of the late venerable incubent, prevented complaint from being made upon this score. That our mercantile community has suffered is notorious; and now, when the time has arrived for a new appointment to be made, the time also has come when an effort should be made to procure relief from the inconveniences and delays complained of.

**Governor Rucker.**—We notice that Hon. Abraham Rucker, of this State, recently appointed Governor of New Mexico, arrived at Santa Fe on the 11th ult., accompanied by his family. The Governor was greeted by a public reception. Col. John B. Grayson, on behalf of the citizens, welcomed him to his post in a short address, to which Mr. Rucker promptly responded. The proceedings of the day were wound up by a banquet in the Legislative hall, where the usual toasts were drunk, and the usual speeches made. We understand that Mr. Rucker has made large investments in mining property in New Mexico.

**The steamer Carolina.**—The steamer Carolina, of the Charleston and Florida line, arrived here during last night, with a number of negroes on board, who had been hired out South—chiefly on the Florida Railroad, we believe. She goes back to Charleston this forenoon. The Carolina is a fine boat, but we should prefer land travel at this season to seafaring even on the *Great Eastern*. The sea is very wet, and the water is salt, and there are sharks in it.—Still, as we said before, the Carolina is a fine boat, a large boat, a comfortable boat; and if we had to go to sea, we would just as soon go on the Carolina as on any boat we know of, especially as we learn that the officers are very clever gentlemen.

**Christmas is coming—it will be here to-morrow, and from all appearances it will be a dull one. We take time by the forelock, and sincerely trust it may be a merry and a happy one to all our readers, especially to all our patrons. We have a theory of our own that they deserve it.**

We had promised, as late as Tuesday last, to sit down last night (Wednesday) and compound a Christmas Address for our Carrier, but before Wednesday our Chief Carrier had departed this State—had sloped—ran away—broken his indentures and departed for Florida on board the Steamer Carolina, urged thereto by unprincipled relatives. The boy, Timothy Murphy, was a good boy, but had not the choice of who should be his mother or his step-father.

We trust that the year to come will differ from that which is now about to close. During 1857, Providence smitten upon an ungrateful world. No pestilence has devastated this or any other land. The earth has yielded her produce abundantly. Yet the East has teemed with blood—Christian and Pagan have vied with each other in acts of outrage and atrocity. The granaries of the West have been filled to bursting, and the crops of Europe have been more than an average. Yet the credit of the merchant has tottered—the earnings of toilsoons years have vanished in a day—the unemployed laborer has heard his children wail for bread. The widow and the orphan have sorrowed almost without hope. Our visitations have been those of human folly, wickedness or cupidity, and not the visitations of God.

But another year is coming—it will open with pain, difficulty and embarrassment to many. Nothing can really bring things out but universal diligence, economy and mutual forbearance. There never was a gloom so hopeless that these qualities, firmly exerted in good faith, could not dispel. Providence never smiled so brightly but that their want could turn these smiles unto gloom. Let us strive to be rather than to seem. Let us shun the hollow glare of extravagance—of hypocrisy—of affectation—one year of genuine manhood and womanhood would do great things for the world—greater than vast crops or much gold.

But why moralize—the world will wag its own way—a good sort of world in the main. Let us turn censors. Of just such people as the present reader and the present writer is this world of ours made up—none much better, and only a few much worse. Let us keep our own house in order—our own course straight, and our duty will have been done.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

**The North Carolina Journal of Education.**

We are in receipt of the first number of the above periodical, issued under the auspices of the Educational Association of North Carolina, and edited by a board of gentlemen representing the leading institutions of learning throughout the State, with whom is associated Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools. It is printed at Greensboro, by Messrs. Ogburn, Cole & Albright, and published under the immediate supervision of J. D. Campbell, Resident Editor.

Price \$2 a volume.

SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

**SENATE.**—The death of Hon. John G. Montgomery, a member elect of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, having been announced in a message from that body, Mr. Bigler delivered an appropriate eulogy on the character of the deceased, and submitted a resolution that the Senate go into mourning by wearing crepe on the left arm for thirty days; which was agreed to.

After the usual morning business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the treasury-note bill, which was discussed by Messrs. Hunter, Seward, Simmons, Crittenden and Bell, until the hour of adjournment.

**House of Representatives.**—A select committee of five was appointed, on motion of Mr. Clingman, to investigate and report upon the conduct and accounts of the Clerk of the House during the last Congress, and also upon the inferior quality of stationery.

From the Committee of Ways and Means, Hon. J. Quincy Jones reported a bill to authorize an issue of treasury notes to the amount of \$20,000,000, being the same with the Senate bill on this subject. Also, the Indian and consular and diplomatic appropriation bills. The treasury-note bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, but its further consideration was postponed until it could be printed. Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, introduced a "An enabling bill" for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union.

SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

**SENATE.**—The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting an estimate of the amount of appropriations necessary to erect a fort at New Inlet, North Carolina.

Mr. Crittenden submitted resolutions, which were laid over, in favor of the expediency of raising the duties on imported goods, and providing for a system of home valuation.

The treasury-note bill was then resumed, and a long discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Wilson, Hunter, Benjamin, Seward, Fessenden, Davis, Shimmon, Dixon, Collamer, Pugh and others participated.

After having been modified in some of its provisions, the bill was read a third time and passed—yea 31, nays 18.

The bill amending the act of the last session to regulate the subscription of members of Congress, was then taken up, and debated by Messrs. Bayard and Mason until after six o'clock; when, without disposing of the subject, the Senate adjourned.

**House of Representatives.**—The House was occupied today in Committee of the whole for the most of the time, in the consideration of the bill for the issue of treasury notes. After speeches made in favor of the bill, Messrs. J. Quincy Jones of Pennsylvania, Milliken of Virginia, and Bishop of Connecticut, and by Messrs. Banks, Ritchie, Washburne of Maine, and Davis of Maryland, in opposition thereto, Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, was marching to the relief of Lucknow as soon as in sufficient force.

More troopers had arrived out.

**England.**—Both Houses of Parliament have unanimously voted a pension of £1,000 per year to General Haweck.

The Bank of England indemnity bill had been ordered to a third reading in the House of Commons.

Parliament would finally be adjourned in a few days to the usual time of meeting.

The Leviathan steamship was making slow progress daily to deep water.

The London money market is unchanged, and there is still an active demand. The funds are firm and advancing.

The following additional failures are announced:—

Messrs. Sewell & Nick of London, in the Norway trade, liabilities £500,000; Albert Poly & Co., in the Norwegian trade, liabilities £170,000; Messrs. Krell & Co., in the German trade, moderate liabilities; Lickenstein & Co., in the German trade, liabilities £80,000; J. G. Adams, salico printer, Glasgow, £120,000 liabilities; Holland & Co., London, in the Manchester trade, liabilities £40,000, and others of less importance.

Gold is now flowing into the Bank of England in large quantities.

The City of Glasgow Bank showed a large surplus and will resume business.

The financial pressure still continued at Hamburg, but it has been resolved to establish a State discount bank with a capital of 15,000,000 marks immediately.

Numerous additional failures had occurred, but it was thought the turning point had been reached.

**FRANCE.**—The Bank of France had reduced its rates of discount another 1 per cent.

The Corps Legislatif had adjourned to the 18th of January.

**SPAIN.**—The Spanish and Mexican difficulties are assuming a more pacific aspect.

**Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]**

**FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.**

**Interesting Financial and Commercial Details—India News—Matters in France, &c.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The following from the latest foreign papers by the Adriatic is sent forward expressly for the Sun:—

From the London Times of the 9th.

The consul transfer books closed to-day, and the transactions have been numerous at prices ranging from 90% to 91, ex-dividend for the 8th of January. Exchequer bills are 3s discount to par.

Three failures are announced to-day on the stock exchange, in addition to two yesterday, making a total of five in the settlement of the account.

In the stock exchange loans on government securities are in demand at 6 per cent. for short periods and 9 per cent. till payment of the dividends. At bank the applications are still numerous, but moderate in comparison with recent experience. In the open market there are grand signs of returning confidence.

Foreign stocks are in little demand, and there is but little alteration in prices. In foreign exchanges the rates on Paris are slightly lower. The final prices for French three per cent. on this evening were 66f for money and 66f. 16c. for the end of the month, showing a fractional recovery.

At Hamburg the discount charge is ten per cent.

About two hundred and sixty thousand pounds, chiefly California, French and Russian gold, were sold to the bank to-day. Eighty thousand sovereigns from New York were also delivered there.

The suspension is announced of Hadland & Co., a very old firm in the Manchester trade; liabilities £40,000.

The suspension is also announced of Lichtenstein & Co., German house; liabilities £80,000.

The Western Bank of Scotland has given notice that it has been finally resolved to abandon all idea of resuming business, and they have consequently placed themselves in communication with other Scotch banks to obtain their assistance and advice in winding up.

His funeral will take place to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M., from the Presbytery Church, of which he was for many years a Ruling Elder.—*Fay. Obs.*

**Death of Judge Potter.**

Our venerable and greatly esteemed fellow citizen, the Hon. HENRY POTTER, died at his residence in this vicinity yesterday at 3 o'clock. He had been confined to his bed for four weeks past, and considering his age, his tenacity of life was wonderful. He suffered much in body, but his mind was clear and calm, resting in Faith on his Redeemer, waiting for "the end of earth," expecting it, and surprised that it was so long deferred.

Truly, "his end was peace."

Judge Potter was in the 93d year of his age, having been born in 1765. He had held the office of Judge of the U. S. District Court since 1801, when it was conferred by President Jefferson.

We have so recently published a biographical sketch of our venerable friend, that it is needless to repeat here the incidents, or sketch his character. Suffice it to say that he has fallen into the tomb at a ripe old age, and that his memory will be dear to many in this and other communities who have enjoyed his friendship and been accustomed to his ever cheerful conversation.

The joint resolution of Congress, directing medals to be struck and presented to Doctor K. and his son, has not been complied with, for the reason that no appropriation was made for defraying the expenses.

In respect to the action of the three Naval Courts of Inquiry, no other information is offered than a reference to the report furnished to the President of the action of the Courts, and which, it is stated, he has removed. It also appears that certain officers have been restored to the active list, and from the fourteenth to "leave-pay." Who they are is not intimated. The Secretary appears to be influenced by the most kindly and generous feelings towards the officers who were the victims of the "Retiring Board," but he has no power to interfere with the decisions of the Board, let his opinions of their justice be as they may.

The policy of changing the old system of three year's cruises to two years has been adopted, as one of the means of increasing the efficiency of the service. The five new steam sloops of war authorized by the last Congress are to be immediately constructed, and with water-tight compartments. The construction of ten steamships of a light draught of water is recommended, such as will be capable of entering the small harbors at the South, where none of our ships-of-war can now enter, and which might be made of great service in the Chinese waters at the present time. The cost of the ten would be \$2,300,000. Larger appropriations are recommended for special experimental purposes.

The arrival out of several additional troop ships is reported.

**THE WAR IN INDIA.**—A dispatch from Cagliari to the British government announces the arrival at Suez of the steamer *Oriental* with Calcutta dates to November 1st.

Two convoys of prisoners had arrived safely at Lucknow, when Haweck was still surrounded by a large number of the enemy, who were said to have three hundred and fifty thousand men.

At a mass convention, held at Lecompton on the 7th inst., resolutions were passed endorsing the proceedings of the convention held at Lawrence on the 2d, and pledging themselves, individually and collectively, to oppose to the utmost the constitution adopted at Lecompton, and to resist every attempt made to put into operation State's rights under the same.

**Further from Kansas.**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—The Kansas letters to the Democratic press say that an attempt is being made along the border counties of Missouri to form companies of volunteers to control the election to be held in the Territory on the 21st inst.

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**More Indian Fighting in Florida.**

Augusta, Dec. 19.—Advices from Florida state that there have been more battles with the Indians. Captain Parkhill has been killed and several soldiers wounded.

**THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.**—The *Wilmington Journal* is being put in possession of the "Jennings property," which for so long a period has been without a recognised heir. The sum in cash he inherits amounts to the inconvenient sum of \$80,000,000, while his income will be \$1,250,000 per annum. The inheritor has been wretchedly poor all his life.

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**IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.**  
Kior and Bloodshot—Troops Ordered Out—General Lane Shot—The Morning Will Come.

St. Louis, Dec. 22.—A letter in the Democrat, from a Leavenworth, Kansas, represents the Territory to be in a state of great excitement. During a political meeting at Leavenworth on the 15th inst., Gen. Lane is said to have been shot by a government official whose name is not given. There was much excitement in consequence. Mr. Russell, Van Vleet and Sanders are en route for Washington City.

Mr. Stanton was still acting as Governor on the 19th inst., apparently with the approbation of Mr. Denver.

General Harney dispatched two companies of cavalry, upon Governor Stanton's requisition, to suppress the rebellion at Fort Scott, where several lives were sacrificed.

Gen. Harney has also posted troops at Leavenworth, and other points.

An arrival from the Plains report two companies of the fifth infantry had met reverses and that the depot at Fort Laramie was threatened by the Mormons.

**From Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The War Department has received despatches from Col. Loomis, commanding the troops in Florida, giving full details of the army operations in capturing the Indians and destroying their depots, supplies, etc.

The hideous place of Billy Bowlegs has at last been found, and he has received a severe blow by the capture of his women and children.

Billy is has stated, has old counsels, and at the risk of his life has entreated the Indians to come to terms with the government, and only saves his life by striking a blow whenever an opportunity offers.

The government has been officially advised of the arrival of New York of two boxes of firearms, being a present from her Britannic majesty's government in return for the arms sent thither in August last.

The President-to-day nominated to the Senate Mr. Hall, ex-member of Congress from Iowa, for Chief Justice of Nebraska, together with Messrs. Reed, Wright, Murphy, Angell and others, long ago appointed and here-tofore announced for foreign missions.

The committee on the Judiciary reported back to the Senate to-day, in secret session, but without any recommendation, the President's nomination of Theodore Sedgwick to be United States Attorney for the District of New York, in place of Mr. McLean, removed. This gave rise to a discussion involving the merits and some of the features of the late New York mayoralty election. No vote was taken and the question is not yet decided.

Many members of Congress, particularly from the North, availing themselves of the holiday recess, are making preparations to leave for their homes.

**Later from Havana.**

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—The steamship Catawba has arrived from Havana, bringing dates to the 18th inst. A mail packet firm, Stock in port, 55,000 boxes. Sterling exchange, 113 a 114; exchange on New York, 103 a 104; short sight drafts command 105.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner. Interesting from Gen. Walker.

**ASPINWALL, Dec. 4th, 1857.**

Exciting times at present on the Isthmus; all is bustle and confusion. On the morning of the 2d of December, the Star of the West arrived with seven hundred and five passengers and the L. S. mail from New York; and almost simultaneously from Greystown the steamers Fashion and Dec. The Dec was despatched before her usual time of sailing to bring the fearful tidings to the Commodore that Uncle Billy had once more set his foot upon his own dominion, "near Nicaragua."

When the Fashion came in they despatched from Greystown three canoes up the river, to warn the Costa Ricans of the arrival of Walker, which were intercepted at the junction of the Colorado and San Juan by the fifty men commanded by Frank Anderson. They have already communicated with Walker from the Scraper, which point they have surprised, and are taking the provisions and arms up the river to that post as fast as possible. Yesterday the Wabash failed to reach Greystown, and if they do not stop Webster he will be beyond their efforts by the time they reach that port. Chatfield says he has not enough marines to take him, and the sailors will not fight in such a cause. So I cannot see how the United States are going to carry out their treaty with Nicaragua, wherein they promise to take Walker wherever they can find him.

A number have joined Walker from Greystown, and from this place will doubtless leave by the Fashion when the filibusters arrive from California. The steamer Fashion is now coaling here and will doubtless land the troops from California at Rio Colorado, if she does not find the Wabash there; if so, she will land them at Salt Creek. The only obstacle in the way of Walker's taking immediate possession of the whole river is the want of men with him at present; difficult to arrive at, it being variously reported at between three and four hundred with him at the Point and Sarapepe; but as rumor has it, that many other parties are outside, it may have been swelled at this time to two or three thousand men. There is no doubt that the ramifications are numerous and sufficient, if not directly interfered with, to re-establish the General in the Presidency of Republic. I cannot but wish him success. If he can get to Castillo he will soon starve them out, by cutting off the water above the Castle.

The yellow fever broke out among the passengers on board the Star of the West after leaving Havana, and four or five were buried at sea before reaching this port. It is said, returning to their homes with cholera, these troops infected the Indians of their districts, who, imagining that their wells had been poisoned by the soldiers, rose in arms against them and are murdering the natives and whites of every nation.

**The Naval Courts of Inquiry.**

We give below a list of those naval officers who were placed on the retired list through the action of the retiring board, and whose positions have been changed in consequence of the investigations of a court of inquiry ordered at the last session of Congress. The whole number of officers affected by the action of the retiring board was 201. Of these, 110 demanded an investigation by a court of inquiry. The three courts have disposed of 103 cases; four cases are still pending, viz: Captain Verry, Commanders Le Compte and Chauncy, and Lieutenant Johnston; and three remain to be investigated, viz: Captains T. A. P. Jones and Ramsay, and Commander W. M. Armstrong. The findings of the courts have been approved by the President, and all those officers whose positions have been changed have been nominated to the Senate for confirmation. Those who go upon the active list will take the places in their respective grades they would have occupied if they had not retired.

The following embraces the names of those who go upon the active list, together with the positions they occupied under the action of the retiring board:

Captain—Joseph Smith, from leave; James Glynn, leave; Robert Ritchie, leave; C. Ringold, leave; J. S. Storer, leave; Robert D. Thorburn, leave; Samuel Lockwood, leave; W. S. Odson, dropped; John Calhoun, leave; Munro, Munro, furloughed.

Lieutenants—Wm. J. Hart, furloughed; M. F. Maury, leave; James S. Palmer, leave; Rober Hamby, furloughed; Henry Walker, furloughed; Lewis C. Sartor, furloughed; Fabius Smith, furloughed; N. M. Maffit, furloughed; A. D. Harrell, dropped; A. Murray, leave; Van R. Morgan, furloughed; Abner Read, dropped; Geo. A. Stevens, dropped.

Masters—A. McLaughlin, dropped; W. W. Low, leave.

Passed Midshipmen—Howard March, dropped; James S. Thornton, dropped; Ed. C. Grafton, furloughed.

The following list embraces the names of those who were dropped, and have now been placed on the reserved list, together with the class to which they have been assigned:

Captains—Jesse Wilkinson, Thomas M. Newell, W. Latimer, John H. Graham, W. Inman.

Commanders—Charles T. Platt, Henry Bruce, Chas. H. Jackson.

Lieutenants—Peter Turner, G. G. Williamson, Simon Dec. 18, 1857.

**MARRIED.**

In Sampson county, on the 17th inst., by Jno. B. Robinson, Esq., Mr. RANDALL POWELL, of Duplin county, to Miss SUSAN R. JOHNSON, of Sampson.

W. N. W. LANE, OFFICE CORNER OF MARKET AND Second Streets, opposite Carolina Hotel. Nov. 5th, 1857.

JOSEPH WALSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, CONWAYBORO', S. C.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND Equity for Harry and the adjoining Districts. Dec. 7-18-31-15-3-15-3-15.

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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1857.

## Commissioners' Election.

The election for Commissioners yesterday passed off very quietly. It rained very heavily towards night, which may have reduced the vote to some extent. At any rate the aggregate vote is a small one. The whole number of votes polled was 581, as follows:

John Dawson	370	P. W. Fanning	243
John McRae	328	T. C. Craft	202
G. W. Davis	360	James Grant	190
A. Martin	334	T. Loring	219
Wm. A. Wright	344	B. J. Jacobs	228
S. D. Wallace	377	E. P. Fillyaw	193
T. C. Miller	371	E. H. Jouley	194

*Daily Journal*, 18th inst.

## The French and English Press.

The press, especially the press of France is nothing if not spicy—somebody and some government it must abuse but Louis Napoleon says to it—if you abuse my government, I will stop your issue and imprison your body, besides taking all your property in the shape of fines. So as a last resort, the French papers are giving all their attention to abusing the English and the English are abusing them. The slanders in India on one side—the new slave trade on the other, form some of the staves of their complimentary allusions. The fact is, the French are disappointed at the turn things have taken in India. They had hoped for the fall or humiliation of their old and successful rival in the East, and are surprised at the energy displayed by a people whose military skill and power they had grown to despise.

There is little question that the nations of continental Europe, whatever may be said to the contrary, are jealous and envious of the colonial empire and power of England, built up as it has mainly been to their exclusion. France once aspired to the empire of the East—England drove her out and grasped the prize—Canada, Acadia and Louisiana once belonged to France—a part was seized by Great Britain and a part sold to the United States to keep it from being seized. Spain has lost her colonies by revolution, or had them seized by Britain. Holland remembers the Cape of Good Hope. All would rejoice to see the fabric fall to pieces, and no doubt, hailed the Indian outbreak as the beginning of the end.

## Senator Douglas.

There is a medium in all things. Hasty judgments and sweeping denunciations are neither apt to hit this medium, nor to do justice.

Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, has for years stood high in the affections of the Southern people, and he has deserved to stand high. He has done good service in the cause of constitutional equality, and the South asks nothing more than equality under the Constitution. He has fought abolitionism in its own home at the North, with an energy and ability certainly not surpassed by any, and as certainly equalled by few. It is common justice—common policy to rush out into unqualified and unmitigated denunciation of such a man—to forget or ignore his long years of service—to depreciate his abilities—to underrate his services—to vilify his motives—without the fullest examination, and the most thorough conviction? We would not judge an enemy so—how much less ought we to act so towards one who has always been a friend?

Now, upon the *policy* to be pursued in regard to Kansas, Senator Douglas differs from the President, and from the great body of the Southern Senators and Representatives. Remember, it is simply a question of *policy*, and although we think Congress had better admit Kansas on the Lecompton Constitution, and so get rid of the matter; and although in this we differ from Senator Douglas, still, we cannot for our lives see anything in his course amounting to an abrogation of principle, or to an affiliation with the enemies of the South. There is nothing in his recent declarations to justify the sweeping denunciation of apostasy. There are objections to the action of the Lecompton Convention—serious objections, but not, in our opinion, fatal objections; nor such as ought to prevent the admission of Kansas as a State, and the removal of the whole vexed question from the broad arena of the country, to confine it to the small and local arena of the new State.

The Fayetteville Observer understands us to have meant that we expressed ourselves freely in our paper in regard to the appointment of Mr. McRae to the Consulate at Paris. On examination, we believe that our language in a recent editorial is fairly open to that construction; but such was not our meaning. We should have said that we expressed ourselves freely in conversation, and to the effect, and pretty much in the language we have stated. The fact is, that Mr. Leake's stepping into Mr. McRae's place, turned the current of public discussion exclusively towards himself during the canvas. Persons were frequently, we might almost say constantly, asking us what we thought of the appointment of Mr. McRae, to whom we invariably replied that we had no objection in itself—no doubt Mr. McRae would do very well, but the appointment was a very unfortunate movement under the circumstances. We had, and have no idea that the appointment was made with the view of getting Mr. McRae off, or any thing of that kind. In that case, "unfortunate" would not have been the proper term.

The Fayetteville Carolinian of last week contains a feelingly written editorial reference to the death of its late editor. There is nothing that the public is not already sufficiently acquainted with—noting that it be hoosers to us into print. It is but the old tale, "one more unfortunate, weary of life," the prey of a morbid temperament, or a constitutional melancholy slips the cable that binds him to time, and drifts out into the wide ocean of eternity. The body may have predispositions to disease which may be developed, and so death result—so may the mind: but who shall say that the victim is responsible for the agony under which he perishes? Not we, surely—not any Christian man, who, conscious of his own weakness, knows how to make allowances for the weakness of others.

The Carolinian will continue to be published as usual. The editorial department is at present in the charge of Mr. Wm. Bow, who will attend to its duties until other arrangements can be made.

Robert J. Walker has written a long letter, addressed to Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, but really intended for public effect. He tenders his resignation, makes a long argument on sovereignty, quotes from one of his own pamphlets, attacks the Lecompton Convention, says the President is wrong, talks about his Southern opponents, and trusts in the Lord. The Lord has mercy upon him, for the Southern people will not. Mr. Walker had better be a resigned man. His sun has set. Let him depart deep into the shades of private life, if he knows what is best for himself and the public in general.

**HARD USAGE.**—Mr. McRae wants a farmer to come out as gubernatorial candidate on the distribution issue, and the Raleigh Register joins in the desire that somebody should get up to create a split in the Democratic ranks. Mr. Leake writes to the *ery* of Mr. McRae and the wishes of the Raleigh Register, and now that an ungrateful woman won't have Mr. Leake—he's not "pumpkin"—she's something else, and won't do.

We are informed that Professor Johns, late British Consul at Jerusalem, will shortly deliver a series of lectures in this place, based upon his travels in Syria, Arabia and Egypt, and especially on Jerusalem and the holy places around it. The lectures to be illustrated by views and diagrams. The lectures ought to be interesting in a high degree.

**Salaries of Public Officers in VIRGINIA.**—The salaries of several officers are advised by Governor Wise, in his message, to increase as follows: The secretary of the commonwealth and librarian, \$3,500; second auditor, \$3,000; treasurer \$3,000; register \$3,000. An increase of clerks and a clerk for the Attorney General at \$1,000, are recommended.

**A MEAN BUSINESS.**—Some person sent us a notice a few days since, through the mail, announcing the marriage of Mr. Lewis P. Demot to Miss Jane Fornace, by Wm. Grist, Esqr., in Brunswick County. We learn that no such marriage has taken place, and that Mr. Demot has a wife and family. The letter was signed in such a manner as to lead us to believe it genuine, and we published the notice. We hope the guilty party may be found out and punished to the full extent of his deserts, for the liberty he has taken in tampering with the feelings of those interested, to say nothing of imposing upon the press through a deliberately false statement.

**Mr. McKeon, U. S. District Attorney at New York.**—has not been removed for voting or acting as he pleased in the contest for the mayoralty of that city, but for asserting that the President desired the defeat of Mayor Wood, etc. As a United States officer he had the rights of any other citizen, but not the right to endeavor to accomplish his ends by dragging in the Executive of the United States in an unauthorized and improper manner. It was Mr. McKeon, and not Mr. Buchanan, who was amenable to the charge of Federal dictation.

**Distribute, deposit, give away money out of the United States Treasury, while you issue twenty millions of Treasury notes to keep the Government from "suspension."** Great world this. Like a corporation going in debt and laying contributions on its stockholders to feed them with a dividend based on insolvency. Do not some politicians actually think the people fools?

**The Editor of the Washington Union has been chosen Printer to the Senate.** We wish somebody would elect us Printers to something, whereby we would make much money. We want considerable in these rare and difficult times.

**The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, writing under date of the 11th inst., thus states the question between Senator Douglas and the administration on the Kansas question. It seems to hit the point about as nearly as we have yet seen, and shows that the Democratic press of the North is yet sound upon this issue:**

There is no use in concealing the fact, that by the friends of the Administration here, Judge Douglas is considered as having gone over to the black republicans by any means; for there are various shades of opposition, though they blend with more or less completeness on this Kansas question. The supporters of the administration intrench themselves in a position which is widely separated from that assumed by Senator Douglas.

They say that the people of Kansas, in the exercise of their admitted "sovereignty," have chosen to form a constitution by means of the Lecompton constitution, and that the Lecompton convention was invested with its authority and discretion whether to submit the constitution or not by the proper power, namely, by the people themselves; and they say that it is an incisiveness in a supporter of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to argue that that act did not authorize the people of Kansas to form a constitution in their own way, but left them bound hand and foot waiting for Congress to pass an "enabling act" in order to endow them with the first attribute of sovereignty. It is powerfully, and I think unanswerably, argued, that if the Senator from Illinois can successfully deny the authority of the people of Kansas acting through its regularly constituted authorities, to form a valid constitution, and not a mere petition, he proves the boasted attributes of the Kansas-Nebraska bill to be the most transparent sham.

If an "enabling act" is necessary to confer upon the people the first attribute of popular sovereignty, what function did the Nebraska law fulfill?

**Freshman—1st.** Messrs. Ferguson, Harris, Johnston and W. Lynch.

Kirkland 2d in Math. and Com.; 1st in the other departments.

Robbins, 2d in Latin and Greek; 1st in the other departments.

J. Robbins, do, do, do.

Stockton, 2d in Bi and Mat.; 1st in others.

2d. Messrs. Croon, Eure, Fetter, Foster, Gaines, Gill, G. Green, Latham, McClammy, Morrow, Nixon, Smith and Withers.

Bad 2d in Languages; 2d in others.

3d. Messrs. Coffin, Cook, W. Frierson, Gatling, Green, Hughes, J. K. Jones, Lynch, Pillow, Rogers, Saunderson, Webb and Wood.

**Sophomore—1st.** Messrs. Battle, Bryan, Hale, Hale, Rogers, Strong, Williams and Worcester.

2d. Messrs. Bond, Borden, Brooks, Bullock, Cooper, Daniel, Headen, Kelley, Martin and Woir.

3d. Messrs. Anderson, Baird, Brickeill, Bruce, Butler, Fain, Fogle, Graham, Howell, King, McKinnon, W. Nicholson, Pearce, Rial, T. Smith and Thorpe.

3d. Misses, Biblical and Mathematics.

**Freshman—1st.** Messrs. Allen, Morehead, J. Morehead, Stedman and Yaney.

2d. Messrs. Dowd, Ely, Hobson, Jones, Lee, McSwain, Potent, J. Thompson, VanWyk and Wright.

3d. Messrs. Basin, Bellomy, Carr, Foy, Hicks, Lane, Marshall, Murphy, Nicholson and Parker.

Messrs. Connor, R. Martin, W. Martin, Neal, Pearson, R. Sims and W. Sims, (taking the "Partial Course"), were examined with the Sophomore Class on Trigonometry. Mr. W. Martin is entitled to the second distinction in that study; Messrs. R. Martin and Neal to the third. The others are approved.

**BANKING IN GEORGIA.**—A bank bill has passed the Senate of the Georgia Legislature, the general provisions of which are—

Grant a suspension of specific payments until the 15th November, 1858, unless there is a general resumption of specific payments at an earlier date; restricts the banks to seven per cent. interest on all loans or other contracts, whether on short or long time; restricts them to one per cent, as the highest limit for sight exchange; forbids them dealing in Southern or other paper at the West and Northern states, and if they have done so, invites their claim in any court in Georgia having competent jurisdiction; controls all banks in Georgia having to pay interest on all loans or other contracts, whether on short or long time; and if they have done so, forbids them dealing in Southern or other paper at the West and Northern states, and if they have done so, invites their claim in any court in Georgia having competent jurisdiction; controls all banks in Georgia having to pay interest on all loans or other contracts, whether on short or long time; and if they have done so, forbids them dealing in Southern or other paper at the West and Northern states, and if they have done so, invites their claim in any court in Georgia having competent jurisdiction; 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